

*Hill A Magill*  
*1607/1169*

# DIALOGUE

BETWEEN A

New Courtier

AND A

Country Gentleman.

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(Price Three-Pence.)

# A DIALOGUE, &c.

N. C. **T**HE chief Reason, Sir, of my desiring this Conference with you, is to acquaint you with the Honour *her Majesty* has lately conferr'd upon me, and to request your Interest for me at the ensuing Election for our County, occasion'd by my accepting an Office. You, Sir, were always a zealous Church-Man, an Enemy to the Faction, the late Ministry, and all such as delight in War; and exerted your self so much in my favour, when this Parliament was chosen, that I cannot at all doubt of the same Favour and Friendship from you again.

C. G. I always profess'd my self a zealous Church-Man; and tho' I was perswaded two Years ago to believe *the Church was in Danger*, I begin to think now, the Church was no ways concern'd in the Question, but only made use of as a Pretence to draw in, and deceive well-meaning and unthinking People: I had likewise conceiv'd an ill Opinion of the late Ministry, which arose from being told, They had Plunder'd the Nation, and imbezzled the Publick-Money; and you were always one of the most forward that undertook, not only to make this out against the late Ministry, but to use your utmost Endeavours to prevent the like Abuses for the future; but as you and the whole Party have entirely fail'd in the first Undertaking, I think there is little reason to hope for any Assistance from you in preventing, or enquiring into the present or future Mismanagements; for what is to be expected from you that have accepted an Office, and list'd your self a Creature to those, whose Actions and Behaviour we Country Gentlemen expected, when we chose you last, you would inspect and controul, with the same Zeal and Industry that you pretended to censure their Predecessors? I must confess you seem now to me to be quite another Man than we took you for; and to be plain with you, unless you can give me Satisfaction in these and some other Points I have to propose to you, I must desire to be excus'd appearing for one

that

that has deceiv'd his Country in her Expectations, who from a zealous *October Country Gentleman*, is turn'd Courtier at once, and very probably to upon the first offer that was made him, and upon as cheap Terms as any Court can hope to debauch a Knight of a Shire, more especially one that pretends to set himself at the Head of a Party.

N. C. I am very much surpriz'd, Sir, to meet with such a Reception from you; I always thought you so hearty and determin'd for our Cause and Party, that you would not have stumbled at any Measures that tended to the advancing our main Point: I thought you had too good an Understanding to imagin, we meant any thing by pulling down the *Old Ministry*, but to set up a New One, wherein we all hoped to be Sharers, and every one to get in the Scramble as much as he could for himself. The *Old Ministry* had certainly been very successful, advanc'd the Honour and Credit of the Nation, and gain'd to themselves a general Esteem in the Opinion of the People. This it was absolutely necessary to destroy; but since there was no real Objections, we were forced to make use of Popular Clamours, and false Representations, to prepare the Minds of the People to endure a Change, which was very Hazardous, and seem'd surprizing to all the World! And what better Topics could we go upon, than Plundering the Nation, and the Danger of the Church?

C. G. I wonder you did not foresee, that the first would return upon you, to your own Shame and Confusion, when the World should see, that all your Clamours and Insinuations were false and groundless: And for the other, it was a dangerous Experiment, that you had try'd once before, and were so severely censur'd by the Queen for it. I wonder you would venture again upon the same Scheme, in direct Contradiction to the most publick and solemn Declaration of her Majesty, to both Houses of Parliament.

N. C. What, can you suspect, that the Noise and Out crys we have made concerning the Danger of the Church, were at all disagreeable to her Majesty?

C. G. I know no way to judge of the Sense of the Queen, concerning matters, but by such Declarations as She is graciously pleased to make to her People from the Throne. We *Country Gentlemen* have no other Opportunities of knowing the Opinions of our Princes, but by their Speeches in Parliament, which I always read with the most profound Respect,

and pay such an entire Deference to whatever her Majesty is pleased to say, that whenever I see any Measures taken contrary to the Queen's express Declaration, I think it my Duty rather to dispute and disapprove such Proceedings, than presume to call in question any thing that has the Sanction of our Sovereign's Royal Word.

N. C. Oh, Sir, you do not distinguish between Times and Seasons; that which was very proper for a Prince to declare at one time, at another time may not deserve the same Regard.

C. G. How, Sir, is this the Doctrine of a *Loyalist, High-Church-Monarchy-Man*? The *Faction* never vented such Antimonarchichal Notions! Are we to believe that the Speeches from the Throne, are as time-serving as the Creatures and Flatterers of a Ministry? I must declare if I should ever live to see a Minister, that could shew so little Regard to the Honour of his Master, and the Dignity of the Crown, as to advise his Sovereign to say any thing in one Speech that contradicts another; that could persuade him to consider only what best served the present Turn, and utter his own wicked Purposes and pernicious Councils, under the Sacred Authority of the Crown, that the People might be restrained from freely debating and considering what all the World must needs dislike, if it had been published in any other manner: I say, if that should ever be the Case, I should be of Opinion, that such a Minister deserv'd the worst of Punishments, that could so far abuse the Goodness of his Prince, as to skreen his own Iniquities, by exposing the Honour of his Master.

N. C. But pray, Sir, what occasions this sudden Warmth? You cannot think there is at present any ground for these Surmises; nor do I remember any thing that ever came from the Throne, that should make us avoid crying up the Danger of the Church.

C. G. If you have any doubt about it, I will give you some of the Queen's own Words. When speaking of those that endeavour'd to foment Animosities in the Kingdom, she says, *I mention this with a little more Warmth, because there have not been wanting some so very malicious, as even in Print to suggest, the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd, to be in Danger at this time.* And immediately afterwards she is pleased to add, *I must be so plain, as to tell you, the best Proofs we can all give at present, of our Zeal for the Preservation*

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliament  
October 27.  
1705.

tion



tion of the Church, will be to join heartily in Prosecuting the War against an Enemy, who is certainly engag'd to extirpate our Religion, as well as to reduce this Kingdom to Slavery. And this brings me to what I had chiefly a mind to discourse with you about, which is, the present Terms of a Peace, that are every where discoursed of, and meet with so much Approbation.

N. C. I am very glad you have mention'd the Peace, and I hope you are not yet so far gone, as to be against a Peace!

C. G. God forbid, that I, or any *Englishman*, should not be desirous to see that happy Day; but I should be sorry to see, that the Name of Peace, and a too great Fondness and Passion for the inestimable Blessing of a Good Peace, should betray the Nation into one dishonourable, unsafe, and insecure for our selves, and all our Allies.

N. C. I hope you do not say this of the Terms of Peace, which her Majesty communicated to her Parliament, and which both Houses so readily, and with such a great Majority, approved.

C. G. No, Sir, I do not pretend to dispute with such great Authorities, nor will I venture to give my private Opinion about Affairs of such Importance. I see there are great Rewards promised to any one that will discover who Publish'd the *Lords Protests*. And if it be dangerous to let the World know the Sense of such honourable and worthy Patriots, it can never be safe for a private Person to give his Opinion about these matters: But I must tell you, we in the Country are always fond of those Papers that meet with such Treatment, and are apt to conclude, you are not able to answer what you try to suppress; and pardon me for saying, we had some such Opinion of a late Advice, to give no Answer to a certain Memorial, which seem'd to us to be a Paper of some Consequence, and to deserve a little Notice from one Potentate in Alliance with another.

N. C. You run out into long Digressions, I desire you will keep to the Point, and let me know what you had a mind to say about the Peace.

C. G. I will, Sir, and in all that I shall Offer, I will confine my self to the greatest Authorities that can be given; I mean the several Speeches that Her Majesty has made to Her Parliaments, since Her Happy Accession to the Throne: And if you will propose to me such Questions upon this Grand Affair, as are most Controverted, I will endeavour to give you

you Her Majesty's Opinion about them, as far as I can recollect the several Passages.

N. C. I warrant, you, Sir, you are one of those, that have Apprehensions about the *Protestant Succession*, and think that the Consequences of this Peace may contribute very much to the Interest of *that Person* that has pretended to disturb the Settlement of the Succession in the *House of Hannover*.

C. G. Pray, Sir, what is the Reason of your altering your Language and Stile of late, so much about *That Person*? I observe that *Abel*, and all your Party Scribblers, treat him now, as one that has no thoughts of disturbing our present happy Establishment, and upon that Account, would persuade the Nation to be easie about him.

N. C. It is not yet time to explain our selves upon that Head, the Project is not quite ripe, nor the People enough prepared; I confess my self under no apprehensions during Her Majesty's Life, and for what shall happen afterwards——

C. G. If you are come to have no regard at all for Posterity, what Security can we possibly have for the preservation of Her Majesties Person? If it shall be once understood, that Her-Demise opens the Door directly and immediately for the Pretender, I am afraid *France* will grow impatient, and be unwilling to wait long for so considerable a part of the Fruits that she hopes to reap from this Celebrated Peace. But I wonder you have all so entirely forgot the Opinion that Her Majesty has given upon this Head, when speaking about the *Invasion*: She says, *All that is dear to us must be irrecoverably lost, if ever the Designs of a Popish Pretender, bred up in the Principles of the most Arbitrary Government, should take place.* And how can you imagine that Her Majesty is free from all apprehensions of any Attempt against Her, when She has once seen an Invasion actually attempted, and did thereupon declare, *That we must be all inexcusable, if we do not take Warning from this Attempt, to Com-  
pleat what may be necessary for our Security at Home, and the discouraging the like for the future?* I cannot but think, that venting such Notions as these, must make you liable to that just Censure of Her Majesty, where She says upon the same Occasion: *I am satisfied that very  
false Representations of the true Inclinations and Interests  
of my People must have been made by some of my Subjects, who*

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliam.  
April 1st,  
1708.

Ibid.

Ibid.

must

must have given Encouragement to this desperate Attempt. And I confess my self still more amaz'd, to see some People engag'd in such Measures as they are, when Her Majesty has most publickly declared, *That, She must always place Her chief Dependance upon those who have given repeated proofs of the greatest Warmth and Concern for the Support of the Revolution, Security of Her Person, and of the Protestant Succession.*

Queen's  
Answer to  
the Lords  
Address,  
March 13.  
1707.

N. C. But, Sir, the Protestant Succession is to be acknowledged in the strongest Terms, and is to have an Additional Security, by the Removal of *THAT PERSON* out of the Dominions of France.

C. G. Great Securities indeed ! But having no more Authorities of the same kind to give you, I'll reserve my own private Opinion for a proper Occasion, and leave it to all Men of common Sense to judge for themselves, what a Security this will be, if such a Peace shall be made, as will give France Power and Opportunity to settle a Popish King, newly turn'd Protestant, upon the Throne of England.

N. C. But have you not great Satisfaction in seeing that by the present Project of Peace, France and Spain will be effectually divided ?

C. G. I confess that would give me great Satisfaction, if it was as clear to me, as it seems to be to other People ; for if I apprehend aright, France and Spain, after this effectual Division, are both to remain to the House of Bourbon ; and then, with humble submission, we shall, in my poor Opinion, leave them at the End of the War, just where we found them at the beginning of it. All that I have been able to understand of this Matter, from considering what Her Majesty has been pleased to declare to Her People about it, is, that the great Grievance, for which this War was begun, was the King of France his taking Possession of the Monarchy of Spain, which was done, no otherwise, but by the Duke of Anjou's being made King of Spain in prejudice to the House of Austria, upon which we engaged to restore the Crown of Spain to the House of Austria : For what else can be the Meaning of Her Majesty's Declaration of War, where reciting Treaties that had been made by the late King, she says, *Which Treaties are grounded upon the unjust Usurpations and Encroach-*

Queen's  
Declarati-  
on of War,  
against  
France and  
Netherlands

merits of the French King, who had taken, and still Spain May keeps Possession of the Spanish Dominions, exercising an 4th, 1702. Absolute Authority over all that Monarchy? What had the King of France done at that time but seiz'd the Dominions of Spain for the Duke of Anjou? The Year after Her Majesty acquaints the Parliament, that She had made an Alliance with the King of Portugal; which Alliance, She says, was made, for recovering the Monarchy of Spain from the House of Bourbon, and restoring it to the House of Austria; which Treaty being in it self of the highest Importance imaginable required all possible Dispatch. November 9th, 1703. What is the Mischief here complain'd of, but the Monarchy of Spain being in the House of Bourbon? Her Majesty likewise takes another Occasion to declare: Nothing can be more evident, than that if the French King continues Master of the Spanish Monarchy, the Ballance of Power in Europe is utterly destroy'd, and He will be able, in a short time, to Engross the Trade, and the Wealth of the World. No good Englishman could at any time be content to sit still and acquiesce in such a Prospect; and at this time we have great grounds to hope, that by the Blessing of God upon Our Arms, and those of Our Allies, a good Foundation is laid for restoring the Monarchy of Spain to the House of Austria; the Consequences of which, will not only be Safe and Advantageous, but Glorious for England. Pray how was the French King at that time Master of the Spanish Monarchy? was it any otherwise but by the Duke of Anjou's being King of Spain? How was he to Engross the Trade and Wealth of the World? was it not by his Grandson's being in Possession of Spain, and the West-Indies? This was Her Majesty's Opinion, and of this She was so sensible, that in Answer to a joynt Address from both Houses of Parliament; She is pleas'd to be very express, and say: I am fully of your Opinion, that no Peace can be Honourable or safe for Us, or for Our Allies, till the Entire Monarchy of Spain be restor'd to the House of Austria.

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliam.  
November  
9th, 1703.

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliam.  
October 27.  
1705.

Queen's  
Answer to  
the Lords  
and Com-  
mons Ad-  
dress, Dec.  
23d, 1707.

N. C. I have no patience to hear you run on at this rate; Don't we all know who were the Ministers when these Speeches were made;

C. G. What



C. G. What are you come to that Shift, as if the Speeches from the Throne were to be understood as the Sense of the Ministers, and not of the *Sovereign*? I doubt you don't consider what an Advantage you give your Adversaries, who are now restrain'd by Prudence and Duty from some Freedoms, which they might otherwise presume to take. But be that as it will, in this very Parliament, by the Advice of this present Ministry, her Majesty was pleased to declare, *The carrying on the War in all its Parts, but particularly in Spain, with the utmost Vigour, is the likeliest means, with God's Blessing, to procure a safe and honourable Peace for us and all our Allies, whose Support and Interest I have truly at heart.*

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliam.  
Nov. 27.  
1710.

And I presume the War was not to be carried on particularly in Spain, in order to return it to King Philip as soon as we should have conquered it. Our Affection was not then declared to be so great for the *House of Bourbon*. In the whole therefore it seems most evident to me, that during the entire Course of Her Majesty's Reign, it has been the Sense of the Queen, of all Parliaments, and all Ministers, and I am sure, till now, of the generality of the People, *That Spain and the West-Indies were never to be left in the Power of France; and that suffering any one of the House of Bourbon to Remain King of Spain, was delivering all the Wealth and Power of Spain into the Hands of France; and what seems most strange to me, is, that a Peace should now be talked of that gives up Spain and the West Indies, when Her Majesty has so very lately declared, that The most proper Measures were concerted for procuring a just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, according to their several Treaties and particularly with relation to Spain and the West-Indies.*

Queen's  
Message to  
the House  
of Lords,  
Jan. 17.  
1711-12.

N. C. But altho' we may fall short of obtaining Spain and the *West-Indies*, you see the best Enleavours are employ'd to procure to every one of the Allies all just and reasonable Satisfaction.

C. G. I wish I could see that, and especially that Care was taken not to expose our good and faithful Allies the *States-General* to the Insults of France, and to the utmost Hazard of losing all their Trade.

N. C. What are you concern'd for the Dutch too? Is not their Commerce secured as demanded by themselves, with the  
Exception

*Exception only of some few Species of Merchandize? And is not their entire Barrier agreed to, except two or three Places at most?*

*C. G.* How can you talk in this manner the *Dutch* shall have all that they ask, excepting what *France* thinks fit to except, and this you call a just and reasonable Satisfaction.

*N. C.* For my part, I am not at all concern'd what becomes of the *Dutch*, They envy us the making of a good Peace: They think it their Interest to continue the War: And tho' great Accessions of Dominion and Power are to accrue to them by this Peace, they envy Britain her Share in the Glory and Advantage of it.

*C. G.* How can you imagine that any thing like this is proper to be said or thought of the *Dutch*?

*N. C.* I do think, and some other People that I could name are of the same Opinion, that nothing is too bad to be said or done to them. They are Enemies to our Constitution; They are our Rivals in Trade, and I tell you, 'tis resolv'd, we must and will humble the *Dutch*.

*C. G.* How can you talk at this rate? How can any Man that has the Honour to serve the Queen, take upon him to make Declarations in direct Contradiction to the known Sense and Opinion of her Majesty? who in her first Letter to the States-General, says. *We shall likewise succeed him* (meaning the late King) *in his Inclinations to entertain a constant Union and Friendship with your Lordships, and to maintain all the Alliances which have been made with your State. This is what we pray you to rest assured of, That we shall always look upon the Interest of England and that of your State to be inseparable, as being united by such Ties, that cannot be broke without the greatest Prejudice to both Nations. But if this Passage is what never came to your knowledge before, you cannot sure have so soon forgot what pass'd this very Session of Parliament? Did not her Majesty say, Our Allies, especially the States General, whose Interest I look upon as inseparable from my own have by their ready Concurrence expressed their entire Confidence in me?* Dec 7. 1711. How then is it possible to suppose, that any Measures can be thought of, such as you seem to intimate, which can end in nothing but a League Offensive and Defensive with France, and a War with Holland: I am so far from believing any thing like this, that I dare not suspect there can be the least Thought of going so far, as to make a separate peace only. Has not her Majesty declared, (speaking of the Princes and States which have been

been engaged with us in this War ) that *She Will unite with them in the strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the General Peace secure and lasting ? Has not her Majesty repeated this Assurance, and a second time profess'd the Care which she intended to take of all her Allies, and the strict Union in which she propos'd to join with them, in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guaranty and support it when obtained ? And can any one after this harbour a Thought of a separate Peace ? Or dare any Minister ( tho' he were wicked enough to have such Inclinations ) advise the Queen to enter into Measures, not only destructive of the Interest of his Country, but contrary to her own Sense and Opinion, to often, so solemnly, and so very lately declared ? You must remember what Satisfaction these Declarations gave to all Mankind, and how we insulted the Faction upon the Resentment her Majesty express'd, by saying, *The World will now see how groundless those Reports are, which have been spread abroad by Men of evil Intentions, to serve the worst Designs, as if a separate Peace had been treated, for which there has not been the least Colour given.* If the raising such Reports must be to serve the worst Designs, what shall we say or think of those, if there are any such bold Britons, who shall, after all this, appear to have treated of a separate Peace, and shall venture at last to conclude it ; For I am one of those that will not believe the Peace was agreed on, and Concluded in October last, or that *England* entered then into such Engagements as She can never recede from.*

N. C. I have heard you, Sir, with a great deal of patience, and was unwilling to interrupt you: But tho' I find it to no purpose to talk any more with you upon these Points, I still hope I shall have your Interest and Assistance at the ensuing Election.

C. G. I do not wonder you are unwilling to hear what is so very difficult for you to Answer ; but nothing is more evident, than that a Peace of this kind will tend to aggrandize France, more than all the Acquisitions she has made by Fraud, Corruption and Oppression, through the whole Course of this King's Reign ; for from the hour the House of Bourbon is left in quiet Possession of Spain and the West-Indies, we may date that Universal Monarchy which the French King has so long been as-  
piring

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliament  
Dec. 7.

1711.

Queen's  
Message,

Jan. 17.

1711.

Ibid.

piring at. How contrary this will be to the just apprehensions which our Good Queen has all along entertain'd of his formidable Greatness, a few Instances will plainly demonstrate. *Too much* (says Her Majesty) *cannot be done for the Encouragement of Our Allies, to reduce the Exorbitant Power of France.* Again, She desires the House of Commons, to enable Her to Prosecute the War *where it shall most sensibly off-~~end~~ Our Enemies*, and be most effectual for *disappointing the boundless Ambition of France.* This I presume was then understood by pushing the War with the greatest Vigour in *Flanders* (not particularly in *Spain*) and I believe the Method of doing it, was not by giving the General Orders to avoid Engaging the Common Enemy, even upon the greatest Advantage.

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliament  
March 11.  
1712.

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliament  
October 21st.  
1702.

But the Success that followed those Vigorous Resolutions, such Success as no Kingdom was ever blest'd with for so many Years, without the least interruption, gave Her Majesty just Occasion to say, *If we be not wanting to our selves we may upon good grounds hope to see such a Ballance of Power established in Europe, that it shall no longer be at the pleasure of one Prince to disturb the Repose, and endanger the Liberties of this part of Europe.* This hopeful prospect of Her Majesty was still daily improved by a continued Series of unexpected Successes; new proofs were every Year given of the Superior Courage and Conduct of the Allies, which gave the Queen sufficient grounds to declare by my Lord Chancellor to the Parliament; *That we might with Thanks to God, and justice to those he has been pleas'd to use as Instruments in this great work, conclude, that upon the whole we are brought much nearer than we were the last Session, to the End of Our Undertaking this War, the reducing the Dangerous Power of France, and settling such a Peace, as may secure it self from being violated.* But I am much afraid, that a Peace settled without the Concurrence of our Allies, (which if ever they are induc'd to Consent to, will be out of meer necessity,) will never be able to secure it self from being violated; such a Peace must certainly depend upon the Will and Pleasure of the French King, and be entirely precarious. What a Melancholy Consideration must this

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliam.  
Decemb. 7.  
1706.

Ld. Chan-  
cellor's  
Speech to  
both Houses  
Novem. 18th,  
1708.



this be to the best of *Queens*, steadily pursuing the true Interest of so Dutiful and Affectionate a People, *Ibid.* who not long ago believed it impossible, the Representative of the British Nation could endure to think of losing the Fruits of all our Endeavours, and the great Advantages we have gain'd by submitting at last to an insecure Peace?

What a mortification it must be to the Chief Supporter of the Common Cause and Liberties of Europe, who saw with satisfaction France expos'd and open to the impresson of Her Arms, and consequently in need of an immediate Peace; to be of a sudden disappointed of these great and just Expectations?

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliam.  
Novemb.  
16th, 1709.

At the beginning of that Parliament, where the first Foundations were laid of our intestine Divisions, Her Majesty Exhorted Her People to Assist Her *Ibid.* in a vigorous Prosecution of our Advantages, that She might put the last Hand to the great Work of reducing that Exorbitant and Oppressive Power which had so long threatned the Liberties of Europe.

But now the great and good Work in hand, seems to be nothing, but over-ruling the Difficulties made to the French Proposals by our Good Allies (for whom Her Majesty is resolv'd even at this time) not to omit any thing that may procure for them all what is due to them by Treaties, and is necessary for their Security) tho' they with too much reason apprehend this Treaty will leave France in a Condition to prescribe Laws to the rest of Europe.

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliam.  
June 6th,  
1712.

N. C. But you do not consider, Sir, that the Face of Affairs in Europe is lately very much altered, and that 'tis now become necessary to deliver the Nation from the Hardships of War, that we may become a Happy and Flourishing People.

C. G. I wonder to hear such an Argument made use of. In what part of Europe is this great Alteration that tends so much to the Interest of France, and prejudice of the Allies? The States of Holland are still Zealous and Unanimous for Carrying on the War, till a Safe, Lasting and Honourable Peace shall be obtain'd. The King of Spain by being Emperor, is better enabled to Contribute toward the Support of the Common Cause, and obtaining Justice for himself. You surely will not say that the Change of the Ministry in England has brought

brought upon us all this Disorder and Confusion; and I am at a loss to find in what other part of *Europe*, any such Alteration of Affairs has happen'd to turn the Ballance so much in favour of *France*.

N. C. Perhaps then you do not think it was high time for Her Majesty to change Her Ministry, and get rid of those that delight in War.

C. G. I do not well know what is meant by that Language, but I very well remember what Her Majesty was once pleased to declare, *That as nothing is more essential to my own Quiet, and the Happiness of all my good Subjects than the bringing this War to a Safe and Honourable Conclusion; so I must think my self oblig'd to look upon all those who are willing and desirous to Support me in it, for attaining that End, as the most proper Objects of My Favour and Encouragment.* And upon another Occasion; Our Tender and Affectionate Sovereign did promise Her Dutiful and Loyal People, in Answer to an Address of the House of Commons: *That She would never Countenance any Persons who would go about to lessen the just Esteem which She had for those who have done, and continued to Her the most Eminent Services.* Nor need I mention who they are, because Her Majesty there tells you who She then thought *Hers and the Kingdom's Enemies.*

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliam.  
Decemb. 18  
1707.

Queen's  
Answer to  
the Com-  
mons Ad-  
dress,  
March 13th.  
1707.

N. C. But you cannot at all doubt, who are meant now by the Ill-minded Persons that Attempt to sow Sedition, and under specious Pretences, carry on Designs they dare not own.

C. G. Nor is it at all more Difficult, to guess who were formerly meant, when 'twas said, *They who go about to insinuate things of this Nature, must be Mine and the Kingdom's Enemies, and can only mean to cover Designs, which they dare not publickly own, by endeavouring to distract us with unreasonable, and groundless Distrusts and Jealousies.*

Queen's  
Speech in  
Parliam.  
Octob. 27th  
1705.

And pray give me leave to remind you, who was then just got into a very considerable Place, and having abandon'd and betray'd the Church-Party, as you all then said, and loudly Complain'd, might probably then advise using the same

same

same Language to your Party, that he thinks fit to give in their turns to all that differ from him.

N. C. I hope, Sir, you will not Reflect upon one, to whom I have such particular Obligations; altho' we have distrusted him all along, we begin now to be satisfied, and convinc'd of his Sincerity.

C. G. I am afraid, Sir, he will serve you, as in all probability the French King will serve him, make use of you as long as it serves his present purpose; and as soon as his Ends are obtain'd, if it is necessary or proper for him to take another turn, I shall hear you all railing again, and at the Old Language of *Quo teneam Vultus mutantem Protea nodo?* I can but laugh to think what a Treaty will end in, that is carrying on *bona fide*, betwixt a Monarch of one Kingdom, and the Subjects of another; both the most fam'd for *Tricking* in their way, of any Men this Age can boast of.

N. C. You need not, Sir, be uneasie about that, the King of France is certainly so far engag'd with us now, that he can never go back from what he has promised.

C. G. I wish, Sir, I could be satisfied of that, but I have detain'd you too long, and I shall conclude what I have to say with two passages out of Her Majesty's Speeches, leaving you to consider how far the French King's Faith is to be depended upon; Concerning which, the Queen is pleased to say; which *Tho' the many wants and distresses of our Enemies may naturally lead Us to expect,* yet *Our own late Experience may fully convince Us, is Nov. 15th, not to be depended upon any other way than by being in a 1709. Condition to compel them to such Terms as may be Safe and Honourable for all the Allies.* And again, I may add,

*We have learnt by Our own Experience, that no Peace with France will last longer than the first Opportunity of their Queen's Speech Dividing the Allies, and of attacking some of them in Parliament with Advantage.*

Oct. 27th, 1705.

I have now given you my Sense of the present Posture of Affairs; but since we have the Misfortune to differ so much in our Opinions, and you have Engag'd your self to support what I can never approve, you cannot expect I should appear for you at this Election: yet I will still hope, considering the several Citations I have given you, we shall not accept

cept any Peace, that is not Honourable for us, and Secure for our Allies : This Her Majesty has frequently Promised, and even this Session of Parliament ; *That all the Preparations were hastning for an Early Campaign*, and that She desires to Convince our Enemies, *if we cannot obtain a Good Peace, we are prepar'd to carry on the War with Vigour.* And who can in the least doubt it, since Her Majesty in Her first Speech to Her People, assured us, *we should always find Her a Strict and Religious Observer of Her Word.*

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FINIS.

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